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# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVI. RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1889. NUMBER 6

## Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim.  
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8. GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.  
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 75, Rua dos Ourives. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. RAUL GERALD PERRY, Consul General.

## Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evandro da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 8 p. m.  
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.  
N. B.—All notices should be sent to  
ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Hunyadi.  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catequeto. English Services, Sunday School at 10 a. m. preaching at 11:30 a. m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p. m. on Fridays.  
E. A. TILLY, Pastor.  
Portuguese services: Sunday School 10 a. m., preaching 7:30 p. m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays.  
J. W. TARBOW, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial No. 18.  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 13, Travessa da Banqueta. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p. m., Thursdays.  
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7 o'clock, p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a. m.  
W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.  
Residence: Rua do Moura Alegre N. 34.  
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquina. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30 p. m.  
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily, No. 85, Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Sailors free and easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p. m. Gifts of paper, books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.  
THOMAS ROOPER, Missionary.  
AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 75, Sete de Setembro, and floor.  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 77, Rua São Pedro, Rio de Janeiro.  
BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa de Correio, 75.

## Traveller's Directory

### RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arrives at Ilhéru do Pinhy 7:22, Entre Rios 9:30 and Ilhéru (terminus) at 9:52 p. m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 6 a. m. and arrives at Ilhéru at 8:15 a. m. and Cachoeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:10. From Entre Rios train leaves at 10:20 a. m., arriving at Porto Novo de Cunha at 12:15. Through train leaves Ilhéru at 2:15 a. m., Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:20 p. m.; Porto Novo at 1:05; Entre Rios 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives in Rio at 6:45 and the Central train at 8 p. m.  
Limited Expresses, leaves Rio at 7 a. m.; arrives at Ilhéru at 10:25; Entre Rios at 12:25 and Ilhéru (terminus) at 12:55 p. m. S. Paulo branch leaves Ilhéru at 1:30 and arrives at Cachoeira at 2:25 p. m. From Entre Rios train leaves at 3:15 p. m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05. Through train leaves Ilhéru at 7:20 a. m., Cachoeira at 9:00 a. m., Cachoeira 9:50 and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving at Rio at 5:10 p. m.  
Mixed Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 and 9:30 a. m. 3:15 and 5:20 p. m. first goes to Ilhéru Rio arriving at 8:03 p. m. second and third to Ilhéru arriving at 9:10 a. m. and 3:55 p. m. and third to Ilhéru arriving at 7:22. Through train leaves Ilhéru at 4:30 a. m. arriving at Ilhéru at 9:17 a. m. and Rio at 3:30 p. m. leave Ilhéru at 4 and 5:30 a. m. arriving in Rio at 9:15 a. m. and 1:15 p. m. and leave Ilhéru at 5:10 a. m. arriving in Rio at 7:50 a. m.  
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p. m. every Friday, arriving at Ilhéru at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 5 a. m. Desouard, train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p. m. every Monday, arriving at Ilhéru at 3:15 and Rio at 5:50 a. m.  
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25 p. m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:10 p. m. Desouard train leaves S. Paulo at 6:00 a. m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:05 p. m. where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.  
CANTAGALLOR R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant'Anna) 7 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:55. Carriage (1 hour) from Cantagallor 11:05. Return train leaves Cantagallor 1:15 and Nova Friburgo 1:27 a. m., arriving at Niterói 3:10 p. m. A special Nova Friburgo excursion train leaves Niterói at 3 p. m. and Nova Friburgo at 5:20 a. m. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Ferry boat runs between Rio and Sant'Anna, connecting with trains.  
CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a. m. and 2, 4, and 6 p. m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 6:30 and 8:30 a. m. and at 2 and 5:30 p. m. on week-days.  
RIO DE JANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Trains leave the central station D. Pedro II railway at 2:30 a. m. and 4:35 p. m. week-days, arriving at Petropolis at 10:13 and 7:21 and on Sundays and holidays leaving at 6:20 a. m. arrive at Petropolis at 9:15. Passengers change at the S. Francisco Xavier station of the D. Pedro II railway to the Northern line. STEAMERS for Petropolis leave the Largo da Paqueta at 4 p. m. on week-days and 7 a. m. on Sundays and holidays arriving at 6:05 and 9:15. Desouard train leaves Petropolis at 5:40 and 7:30 a. m. and at 2:30 p. m. week days and at 4 p. m. Sundays and holidays.

## Libraries, Museums, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ourives, No. 53, 1st floor.  
BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passio No. 48.  
BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 61, Rua do Ouvidor.  
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Consolação.  
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LETTURA.—No. 12, Rua Luiz de Camões.

## Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon: 74, Rua Marquês d'Almeida; Office: 87, Rua do Ouvidor from 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone 1025.  
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M.D. Edin. Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua 1ª de Março, No. 99, from 11 to 1 p. m. and 4 to 4:30 p. m. Residence: Rua D. Maria, No. 18, Ilandago.

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# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 11th, 1889.

We have been for some time watching the remarks made in the local press as to the improvement in the financial position of Brazil, and have sought in vain for some reason upon which the assertion can be based that the financial position has improved. The higher rates of exchange and the increased revenue at the principal custom houses are stated to be proofs of improvement, but can this be made clear? The high rates of exchange are the natural result of the sale of certain domestic improvements to foreign capitalists and of a very fair coffee crop for which high prices have been secured owing to the reduced condition of stocks abroad, through which Rio has been enabled to impose its own terms upon consuming markets. Certainly neither of these can be considered elements of progressive improvement in the financial position. An individual who disposes of valuable assets, or which are considered so by the purchaser, is not considered in a prosperous condition, and why should a state differ from the individuals composing it? The large coffee crop was providential, and it is to be followed by a small crop. Can the prosperity of the empire be considered as firm, when it is based so largely on one article of produce, which is eminently subject to climatic influences? The increased receipts at the custom house are merely a proof of abnormal importations, stimulated by the high rates of exchange. The influx of immigrants and the liberation of the slaves have had some influence on this increase of importations—perhaps not so large this first year as sometimes calculated—while the constant “tinkering” of the schedules and classifications of the tariff, which always means an increase, produces an increase of duties without an equivalent increase in the value of imports. If our conjecture be correct that imports are stimulated by high rates of exchange, then whatever be the prosperity of the country, the outlook for importers is not particularly bright. With large stocks, standing in, or sold, at low prices based on current rates of exchange, collections will only be made when we commence to feel the effects of the coming coffee crop and sharp losses appear inevitable. A little reflection, therefore, shows that the prosperity of Brazil may be reduced to its sale of national properties and borrowings in foreign markets, for these purchases and loans have furnished the exchange that has supplied all demands and advanced rates, and these rates have stimulated imports, which have furnished increased revenue at the custom houses.

Hence it appears to us that the prosperity of Brazil consists in having sold part of its property and hypothecated another part; and this we submit does not mean prosperity, at least so far as the word is generally understood.

The rapid accumulation of immigrants in São Paulo and along the Dom Pedro II railway not only indicates that the urgent demand for laborers on the plantations is now pretty well satisfied, but it also raises the important question of locating the surplus of immigrants now arriving in this country. In reality, this question ought to have been anticipated and provided for from the outset; but as the Brazilian statesman never anticipates an emergency, this was allowed to pass unnoticed. It will be permitted us to say that we repeatedly called attention to the necessity of making every provision for these immigrants before the propaganda was begun, as the labor market is a limited and uncertain one and the obligation of providing lands is something that can not be ignored. We were, of course, accused of unfriendliness—as is customary whenever we venture to criticise anything relating to public affairs—but there were ample reasons for our advocating the policy of providing lands in advance of immigration, and full justification for our opposition to the policy of soliciting immigration to supply a limited demand for labor, without providing liberally for the settlement of the surplus on public lands. It was a mistake, in our opinion, for the government to offer special inducements to those settling on the plantations as contracted laborers, as it discriminated against a class who prefer to cultivate their own lands and generally bring a little money with them. However, nothing was done to encourage the small cultivator to invest his little capital in Brazil, and likewise nothing was done to provide homes and occupation for the laborers who might not find employment on the plantations. The problem now is:—What is to be done with the thousands of immigrants who, after arrival, can not find employment? In our opinion, the government ought not to turn the solution of this question over to the speculator, whose chief desire is to make an easy fortune out of the creation of colonies. This plan has already been initiated, and, with its customary shortsightedness, the government has hastened to give it encouragement and assistance. The inevitable outcome will be that impetuous landholders will seize this opportunity to dispose of their poor and unprofitable plantations at a high figure, and the Treasury will continue to pay out money for a service that ought to be a source of revenue. So, too, in the settlement of public lands, the disposition of these lands to speculators for the creation of colonies, is simply bestowing fortunes on individuals for performing a service that the state can and should do itself. There ought to be no agent, or middleman, between the state and its new settlers. The government should sell its lands to actual settlers at the lowest possible price, treat them liberally, but not as paupers, and then give them clear titles to their lands and guarantee them against all invasion of their property rights. If there are any profits to be made in the settlement of these lands, let them be made by the Treasury and the settler.

One of the first measures which the government ought to take in the settlement of this question of surplus immigration—and it is one to which we have repeatedly called attention—is the survey of the public lands on a uniform rectangular system, like that so successfully employed in the United States. This should be supplemented by

proper land and registry offices in every province, if not in every important district, and the whole service should be made as liberal, definite and inexpensive as they are in any other new country. Such measures are so clearly advantageous to the nation, and contribute so largely to the material welfare and progress of the whole country, that it is impossible to understand why they have been so long deferred. If we mistake not, a land survey law, like the American, was adopted about 1850, and an experienced land surveyor was brought out to carry its provisions into effect. Powerful influences had been antagonized, however, and no one cared to see it carried into actual operation, and the result was that the contract with the American surveyor was broken and the land administration of Brazil went on in the old grooves. During the days of slavery this system, or lack of system, appeared to meet all requirements. The planters took what public land they cared for, and actual possession was quite title enough for them. No one cared to sell and few cared to buy, hence the only transactions in land in which the country felt an interest was that of successfully placing a large mortgage on it, and of avoiding the legal testamentary dues on its transfer to the heirs-at-law. Under such a state of affairs, the titles to real estate all through the country have become hopelessly involved, and are, of course, getting worse from year to year. The necessity, therefore, for definite, uniform surveys and also for an explicit, obligatory registry of all titles, is highly urgent. If there is a better system than the American rectangular system, then let it be employed; if not, then the proper survey of the empire on meridional lines and by squares should be at once begun and thenceforward kept well in advance of settlement. The American system is simple and accurate in every detail, it is easily understood, and it simplifies description to the last degree. Should it be adopted—and the government must clearly adopt some system for the disposition of its lands to settlers—it should not only be carried into effect for the unoccupied lands belonging to the state, but even the settled districts should be re-surveyed for the purposes of bringing the registry of titles under one uniform system and aiding the preparation of proper sectional maps. There is no need of disturbing old lines and titles, but it will be a decided benefit to simplify their descriptions and provide for a proper division on the new system when these old estates happen to be broken up. If then the government will provide for the legal registry of all titles to real estate, which registry shall be conclusive evidence in courts of law, then the future settlement of the public lands will be much more rapid, and the country will gain in wealth and population at a rate thus far unknown. The tendency, we fear, will be to complicate the system by conditions and restrictions which can serve only to place obstacles in the way of taking up the lands which the state wants to sell. To prevent this, the law should provide for the simplest surveys possible, definite registry in every *comarca*, and small fees. If the state can be liberal in the introduction of immigrant laborers for the rich planter, it can certainly be quite as liberal in the disposition of its boundless, unoccupied territory to the poor settler. Something in this direction ought to be done at once, and we shall hope to record some such purpose or act before the year grows much older.

## BURIALS IN RIO.

The above title appears rather lugubrious, but it has been suggested by the casual examination of the tables published in

Laemmer's *Almanak* as to what it costs to inter a relative, or friend, in this city of Rio de Janeiro.

No less than 8 classes of burials are offered the customer by the enterprise that has the monopoly of burying all christians, excepting Englishmen, and rates vary from 965\$ down to 22\$ for the burial of an adult, of either sex. The highest charges include a coffin at 480\$, a hearse 180\$, a state carriage 36\$, a carriage for the priest 20\$, 4 servants 24\$, the tomb 100\$, decorations at the defunct's house 124\$, and the death certificate 1\$; total 965\$. The lowest is 8\$ for a coffin, 7\$ for the hearse, 6\$ for a grave and 1\$ for a death certificate; total 22\$. Between these extremes parents and friends may choose a 2nd-class funeral at 522\$, a 3rd-class at 316\$, a 4th-class at 251\$, and so on to the minimum. The carriages for the use of friends are extra, of course, and add largely to the above fixed charges.

Young unmarried women (*donzellas*) are more expensive to their sorrowing friends. A first-class funeral costs 1,157\$, and the cheapest is 28\$. The first includes 200\$ for a shroud, the ceremonies which cost adult defuncts 8\$ being deducted, and the cheapest includes 8\$ for a shroud; which adults are not charged at all. A 2nd-class funeral costs 587\$, a 3rd-class 347\$, a 4th-class 279\$, etc. It is better for her friends, therefore, for a young woman to reach maturity than to die as a *donzella*.

Children's funerals run from 597\$ to 26\$. The first-class coffin only costs 160\$, the hearse 100\$, the tomb 60\$, the shroud 116\$ and the decorations at the home of the child 116\$; the certificate of death remains at 1\$. The lowest class coffin for a child costs 8\$, the hearse 7\$, the grave 4\$, the shroud 6\$, and the certificate 1\$; total 26\$. But here again there is a choice; one may bury his child for 397\$, for 264\$, for 205\$, etc., etc.

In the decorations 3 windows and 2 doors are contemplated; any excess will pay extra, but reductions may be made where the panoply of a first-class funeral is not desired. For instance, it is only absolutely necessary to pay for the coffin, hearse, grave and certificate: one may buy a coffin of one class and hire a hearse of another; it is not necessary to be buried in a tomb, an ordinary grave being chosen for which there is a reduction in price. On the other hand, if the defunct measures over 60 inches in height, there is an extra charge of 6\$ for each additional inch of coffin. Children must not be over 30 inches in height, or their coffins will cost 5\$ per inch additional. There is also an extra charge for shrouds that exceed 60 inches and 30 inches respectively.

There are, however, offered to mourners certain combinations; one may bury his friend, or relative, for 271\$, or for so moderate a sum as 31\$, if an adult is in the case. A *donzella's* funeral, through these combinations, may cost from 266\$ to 31\$, and a child's from 172\$, to 27\$.

The preceding shows how iniquitous is any system which creates a monopoly in such a matter as burying one's dead. It is an outrage upon the feelings of sensible people to see tables drawn up to specify what and how are the last honors to be paid deceased friends, and to be offered the tabular prices for the funeral services like a bill of fare on the European plan. There is no earthly reason that the friends of a deceased person should be forced to apply to the monopolists, but rather should they be freely permitted to secure their friend's or relative's last journey at their own discretion, and according to their own ideas as to decency and propriety.

—In March, 1887, the minister of agriculture authorized the Sociedade Promotora de Imigração of São Paulo to introduce 500 families of European immigrants, their passages to be paid by the general government, and in February, 1888, the same minister authorized the introduction of 1,000 families more on the same terms. The first lot comprised 3,425 individuals, and the second 7,341, making a total of 10,766 individuals. The total amount paid by the government for the passages of these immigrants was \$53,018\$750, or an average of \$41\$513 for each person. As these immigrants are only laborers imported for a favored class, the benefit to the state is open to explanation.

—There were 4,767 immigrants in the São Paulo *hospedaria* on the 7th inst. Extraordinary efforts have been made to send the immigrants away in order to avoid further trouble at the *hospedaria*.

—Indiãta, S. Paulo, objects to selling pools at races, and the authorities were censured for permitting the sale. Indiãta is entirely too thin-skinned. In the capital of the empire no pools would mean no races.

—Jaguão, Rio Grande do Sul, is to erect a monument in commemoration of the abolition law, to measure 16 metres in height, including the base. We anxiously await the news that the plasters of Rio de Janeiro are to commemorate the law in some similar manner.

—A few days since a German with his wife and daughter left the immigrants' station at São Paulo for a walk. They were followed by two cavaliers, who attacked them at a convenient place with the intention of dishonoring the girl. The father fought for his daughter as well as he could, and with the result that he was badly cut and bruised with their sabres and then put under arrest. If this is the way immigrants are to be treated, they should think twice before coming.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The Oeste de Minas railway company has called for 10 per cent., or 208 per share, on the 5th—7th March.

—The contract for the construction of the Lambari and Campanha branch of the Minas and Rio line, was signed on the 4th inst.

—The October receipts of the S. Carlos do Pinhal line were 109,552\$800, and the expenditures 31,077\$500, leaving a surplus of 78,475\$300.

—A telegram published in *O Pais* on the 7th says that the company wants 6,600,000 for the S. Paulo railway, which the provincial legislators think of buying. It seems a deal of money.

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway in January were 466,583\$128, of which 104,155\$490 from passengers and 329,374\$801 from goods. Expenses are not published.

—A credit for £2,200 has been opened in favor of the London agent of the agricultural department to purchase material for the Itabora and Saharã extension of the D. Pedro II railway.

—The present extension of the Mogiana line, province of São Paulo, is 673 kilometres, and 209 kilometres more are under construction. The main line from Campinas to Jaguaria is 511 kilometres long.

—It is said that the Descalvense narrow-gauge railway is already earning more than was anticipated, though the line has not yet been formally opened to traffic. The stock is already at a premium.

—We are informed that the gentleman empowered for the purpose has not succeeded in raising in London the capital required for connecting the projected Sapucaia line with the S. Isabel do Rio Preto line, and has now gone to Germany to try the capitalists there.

—The Mocahé and Campos company has contracted for the construction of 9 kilometres of railway from a point opposite Tres Irmaos, on the Rio Parahyba, to Barra do Paulista, forming a connection between their lines and those of the Cantagallo branch of the Leopoldina company. The extension is to be ready for traffic in May next.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The Argentine government appears to be again receiving postage stamps from the United States. A million 8 cent stamps were recently received, which are to be changed to 5 cents.

—The Argentine court of appeals has confirmed the sentence of death against the priest Castro Rodriguez, who so brutally murdered his wife and child, but has modified the same by directing that he be shot instead of hanged.

—It is pitiable to meet with the swarms of young men who have been lured here by false and glowing descriptions of this new Eldorado, having no command of the language of the country, and who are fit only for clerks, for which positions there are fifty applicants for every place. —*Herald*.

—The flax crop is a total loss in the northern and western districts of the province of Buenos Ayres. The injury done by the heavy rains is immense and farmers are in a sad plight. The stacks of wheat are in very bad condition and threshing is out of the question. —*Southern Cross*.

—Dr. Derqui's fee as Interventor at Mendoza was \$5,000, and now the public want to know what he did to earn it. —*Southern Cross*. Better not investigate, friend Diuinen, if you wish to preserve your peace of mind. The man who pries into administrative affairs at Buenos Aires is not apt to find anything that he can commend.

—The commander of the *Graf Bismarck* complains in bitter terms of the insubordination and riotous conduct of the 900 Belgian immigrants he has just landed on these happy shores. He says they gave him as much trouble as that number of teething babies might have done, and any mother that is a mother, will know what that means. —*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, Jan. 25.

—A number of Scottish farm servants left Southampton on December 6, for Buenos Ayres. All were young men under thirty years of age, chiefly from the Skene and Ullny districts, and were engaged on behalf of a large farmer in Buenos Ayres by Mr. Webster, of Aberdeen, at the terms of £50 a year each, and everything found, three years engagement. Another party of agricultural labourers, for the same farmer, and also engaged by Mr. Webster on the same terms, we believe, go out by the steamer to-day. —*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, Jan. 25.

## COFFEE NOTES

—On 30th ulto, a heavy storm, with much hail, struck the Campiñas, S. Paulo, municipality and is reported to have destroyed almost all the coffee remaining on the trees.

—It will be interesting to Brazilian producers to know that one of the large roasted coffee firms of the United States, located in Boston, advertises its merchandise as "Warranted not to contain a single Rio bean." The Brazilian planter should see to it that his coffee heretofore is so well prepared that no one can safely make use of an advertisement of this character. Rio coffee has deservedly suffered much from bad preparation, but there is no need of permitting this reputation to continue any longer.

—The export of coffee, foreign, from the port of Victoria, Espírito Santo, in 1888, was:

|                    |      |        |
|--------------------|------|--------|
| United States..... | bags | 52,073 |
| Austria.....       | "    | 13,095 |
| Portugal.....      | "    | 14,130 |
| Germany.....       | "    | 3,552  |
| Uruguay.....       | "    | 139    |
| Total....          | bags | 79,899 |

The coffee for Portugal must have gone to Lisbon &c. The principal export of the province is consigned to Rio de Janeiro.

—A patent has been applied for here which seems worthy of investigation. It is a portable drying ground for coffee, and consists in a combination of large sieves made of wire on which the coffee may be exposed to the sun. The advantages are evident, for the coffee may be exposed to the sun as fast as gathered, whereas under the present system it is carried to the *terreiro*, called in Ceylon *barbacoes*, and there dried. The new invention would also be more readily covered over in case of rain, and if the ventilation is good, there should be no danger of fermentation, which constantly threatens coffee dried on the old-fashioned *terreiros*.

## LOCAL NOTES

—There were 11,763 immigrant arrivals at this port last month, of which 10,071 were Italians.

—Sr. Ferreira Vianna's 30 % surtax on municipal taxes for philanthropic purposes produced 4,332\$518 in January.

—The Empress has subscribed 100\$ to aid in building a grotto for Our Lady of Lourdes in the Engenho Velho parish church.

—On the 5th inst, the Rio Flour Mills turned out 750 bbls., or 1,500 half-sacks, of flour. This almost meets our consumption for a day.

—The Court has gone into mourning for 20 days in sympathy for the death of the crown prince of Austria, of which to days are half-mourning.

—There is a place called Inhaima near Rio where, says a local paper, in five nights there were nine cases of elopement, and four of the runaways were married women.

—It should be remembered that the taxes on industries and professions are to be paid this month, and also that the government has failed to keep its promise in regard to modifying the unjust increase authorized last year.

—It appears from the address read by the president of the Associação Commercial to the new minister of marine, that the reason the association went to meet him abroad was because he is the first merchant that has ever been made a minister.

—D. Julia Maria da Conceição recently discovered that the world is empty and her doll stuffed with sawdust, and she thereupon determined to leave for a better residence. She took three glasses of kerosene and one of spirits of wine on the 3rd, but the police interfered and D. Julia was relieved of immediate danger. It won't do to strike a match anywhere near D. Julia for some time to come.

—Of 21 deaths from yellow fever registered on the 3rd, seven were of children under five years of age. The fever has been terribly hard on the babies this year.

—The *Diário do Commercio* on the 2nd published its first illustrated supplement. It represents a girl in a semi-circular play of lightning placing roses in a wash-basin.

—The manager of the S. Lazaro mill in this city states in a communication to the press that he had threatened his employes, 225 in number, with dismissal if they did not submit to Dr. Freire's vaccination against yellow fever.

—We see by the calendar that last month was under the protection of Aquarius, but he seemed to have forgotten his duties, for only at the last moment, on the night of the 31st, did a little water escape from his symbolical jug.

—A party named Victor Guerneau has applied for a patent to *guesfear*—whatever that may be—the ambient. He is told to come and pay the stamp tax. We hope this is not a dangerous invention, for the name is rather alarming.

—The Supreme Court is still objecting to the lesson read it by the minister of justice. The present minister wrote the court a nice, pleasant letter explaining what the government meant, but the venerable justices are not to be "battered" and they want the original dispatch withdrawn.

—The minister of empire wants to know, with urgency, what has become of the funds destined to pay the interest and supply a sinking fund for the former municipal loan. They have gone "where the woodbine twineth." The city fathers reply that they had no money to pay them.

—The family of a recently deceased man had invited their friends to the mass to be held on the 6th inst., but the priest who had agreed to officiate, declared he had forgotten his promise, and had taken a cup of coffee, so the dead man's soul was in purgatory for another 24, or perhaps 36 hours.

—One of the most amusing examples of carelessness we ever saw is in *O Pais* of the 1st. After describing a house that is occupied by thieves and vagabonds, the article continues with a long list of our very *crime de la crime* which it declares were present! Of course, two items were mixed by the printer.

—The crown prince of Austria-Hungary, according to the Havas agency, died from apoplexy, committed suicide while out hunting, was shot in a duel, and now appears to have been found dead in an apartment with a certain Baroness, both having committed suicide. Whether this settles the news remains to be seen, but something may yet be heard about the Baron.

—On the 4th inst, a photographer, whose business had become embarrassed, dressed himself in black clothes and went to the S. Francisco de Paula cemetery where he knelt at a tomb and appeared to be praying. Shortly after his wife and a friend appeared, when, upon seeing them, the unhappy man drew a revolver and shot himself through the heart.

—Of the 5,000,000\$ conceded to the minister of empire for sanitary works, 3,000,000\$ are to be thrown away on Revy's scheme for the deep drainage of this city, 1,000,000\$ for a permanent hospital for contagious diseases, with ambulances, etc., and 1,000,000\$ for the drought-stricken provinces of the north, principally Ceará. As usual, Rio gets the lion's share. The three thousand contos for Revy's scheme for draining a sea-sand sub-soil alongside and below the level of the bay, is a fair illustration of the enlightened purposes behind these so-called sanitary measures.

—It gives us sincere pleasure to note that the Emperor has at last conferred two decorations which have been honorably earned and are in every way merited. By a recent *avis* Mr. William Slater, manager of the Western and Brazilian cables on this coast, and Capt. W. H. Lacy, of the cable steamer *Norseman*, were made *officers* in the Order of the Rose, in recognition of the important services which they have rendered to the country in the public service under their administration. Both have lived many years on this coast, and both have a host of friends to congratulate them upon their new honors.

—A very enjoyable lunch was given on the new Royal Mail packet *Atrato* on the 7th inst, at which many merchants and newspaper men were present. The inspection of the ship, which has been constructed on an entirely new plan, gave a very agreeable impression to the visitors, particularly in respect to the midship accommodations for first-class passengers. The saloon occupies the whole width of the ship and is exceptionally pleasant and airy. The music room and smoking room on the hurricane deck are both large and comfortable and will be highly appreciated by passengers. The *Atrato* is the largest ship in the company's service, and in spite of the customary delays on account of new machinery, has shown a high rate of speed on this her first trip.

—In view of the appearance of counterfeit 200\$ notes of the 5th *estampa* in various places, the Caixa da Amortização has ordered the withdrawal of this *estampa* from circulation. Redemption without discount closes on 30th June next.

—The municipal chamber has recognized that the famous Livro de Ouro is no longer a necessity, and the hot-locks have been relieved of a part at least of the forced contributions to the emancipation of the slaves of Rio. And it was about time, too.

—The Association known as the "Caixa de Socorros D. Pedro V," composed of Portuguese, has determined to organize a gratuitous medical service, to furnish free medicines and disinfectants to the poor, and to take other steps for alleviating the sufferings of this class during the epidemic.

—A "Christian" recently sent the Misericórdia hospital the 30th part of a lottery ticket in acknowledgment of good treatment there. He probably kept the other 29 parts, and takes the hospital into partnership in hopes that Fortune, rather than give a blank to a philanthropic institution, will enable him to pocket a comfortable prize.

—We regret to note that *O Pais* has but a poor opinion of the diplomatic representatives of the United States sent to Berlim. We are sorry that the Yankee diplomats show so badly in comparison with those of Brazil—but then, we cannot help it. Perhaps Sr. Bocayuva will explain it on the ground that republics are backward in diplomacy.

—The minister of empire has ordered the construction of 6 ambulances and 60 stretchers for yellow fever patients. The hospital at Retiro Saudoso will be fitted up for 200 patients and a neighboring house is to be rented for the accommodation of the medical staff. The yellow fever epidemic of 1888-89 in Rio is likely to be costly to an extreme.

—On the 2nd the Emperor presented to the Argentine minister a crown to be placed on the tomb of Gen. Sarmiento. As His Majesty expressed a wish that the crown should be put on exhibition before going south, the minister invited the diplomatic corps and some of his friends to examine it at his apartments at the Hotel d'Orleans, Petropolis. *O Pais* is responsible for the news.

## COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, February 11th, 1889.

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (\$1000), gold                 | 27 d.        |
| do do do do do U.S.  |              |
| do coin at \$4 84 per £1 stg.                                      | 54 45 cts.   |
| do \$1.00 (U.S. coin) Brazilian gold                               | 189 37       |
| do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold                                    | 8 889        |
| Bank rate of exchange on London to-day                             | 27 1/2 d.    |
| Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (P.)                       | 180 1/8 cts. |
| do coin at \$4 80 per £1 stg.                                      | 55 00 cts.   |
| Value of \$1.00 (\$1.80 per £1 stg.) in Brazilian currency (paper) | 189 17       |
| Value of £1 sterling   | 87 77        |

## EXCHANGE.

February 4.—The market opened at 27 1/2 on London, but in the forenoon, the English Bank reduced its sterling rate to 27 1/2. Official rates were 27 1/2 on London, 346-347 on Paris and 428-429 on Hamburg at 90 ds; 18280-18290 on New York at sight. Brokers quoted commercial sterling at the extremes of 27 9/16-27 11/16. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 88 3/40 sellers at 88 1/20.

February 5.—The market was firm at unchanged official rates. Business was reported in bank sterling at 27 1/2, and commercial was quoted at 27 9/16, 27 1/2 and 27 11/16. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 88 3/40, sellers at 88 1/20.

February 6.—No change in official rates, but the market was hardly so firm. Business was reported in bank sterling at 27 1/2 direct and at 27 9/16 from second hands, and commercial was quoted at the extremes of 27 9/16-27 11/16. Sovereigns sold at 88 3/40, and closed with buyers at this price sellers at 88 1/20.

February 7.—There were still no changes in rates at the banks. Business was doing in a small way at 27 1/2 bank sterling direct, and at 27 1/2 from second hands, and brokers quoted commercial at 27 9/16-27 11/16. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 88 3/40, sellers at 88 1/20.

February 8.—Official rates are still 27 1/2-27 1/2 on London, 345-347 on Paris and 428-429 on Hamburg at 90 ds; 18280-18290 on New York at sight. The market was reported very quiet with commercial sterling quoted at 27 9/16-27 11/16. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 88 3/40, sellers at 88 1/20.

February 9.—Rates at the banks are unchanged. Something was doing in bank sterling at 27 1/2-27 1/2 from second hands and commercial was again quoted at 27 9/16-27 11/16. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 88 3/40, sellers at 88 1/20.

February 11.—All the bankers, with the exception of the English Bank, are drawing at 27 1/2 on London. There is very little money offering and the market is steady. Commercial sterling is quoted at 27 9/16-27 11/16.

—The Phosphate de Cal company has made a call of 10\$ per share payable up to the 28th inst.

—The S. João da Barra e Campos navigation company has declared a dividend of 12\$ per share payable on the 15th inst.

—The União Commercial dos Varejantes insurance company in 1888 earned 61,250\$325 of premiums, paid 15,714\$ losses and distributed 25,000\$ among the shareholders.

—Rumors are current that negotiations for the sale of the Leopoldina railway are re-commenced, and great activity in the shares has been shown during the past week.



110-115 ft. per foot.



February 9th, 1889.

## BANKS.

| Capital        | Capital paid up | Reserve fund | Name  | Dividend paid  | Nominal value | Last sale | Closing quotations |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------|---|----------------|---------------|-----------|--------------------|
| RIO DE JANEIRO |                 |              |   |                |               |           |                    |
| 2,000,000\$    | 500,000\$       | 30,477\$     | Auxiliar .....                                | 8500-Jan. 89   | 200\$         | 200000    | —                  |
| 1,400,000      | 111,150         | —            | Brasileirische .....                          | 8 ——— Jan. 89  | 200           | 253 000   | — 753 000          |
| 33,000,000     | 33,000,000      | 7,218,590    | Brasil .....                                  | 8 ——— Jan. 89  | 200           | 253 000   | — 753 000          |
| 500,000        | 176,790         | 1,335        | Caixa Creditos Commercial do Rio de Jan. .... | 7 000-Jan. 89  | 30            | 27 000    | —                  |
| 20,000,000     | 11,945,524      | 5,337,925    | Comercio do Rio de Jan. ....                  | 10 000-Jan. 89 | 200           | 240 000   | 233 000—240 000    |
| 12,000,000     | 11,099,420      | 1,138,000    | Commercio .....                               | 9 000-Jan. 89  | 210           | 230 000   | 230 000—231 000    |
| 90,000,000     | 1,857,600       | 127,719      | do 4 series .....                             | 4 000-Jan. 89  | 180           | 150 000   | 153 000—           |
| 2,000,000      | 2,000,000       | 151,000      | Credito Real do Rio de Jan. ....              | 6 000-Jan. 89  | 40            | 40 000    | —                  |
| 6,100,000      | 2,594,000       | 614,000      | Delegacao .....                               | 12 000-Jan. 89 | 200           | 236 000   | 235 000—           |
| —              | —               | —            | English, Limited .....                        | 6—Dec. 88      | £10           | 110 000   | —                  |
| 6,000,000      | 6,000,000       | 1,000,000    | Imperial .....                                | 6 000-Jan. 89  | 240           | 170 000   | 170 000—175 000    |
| 200,000,000    | 13,399,760      | 350,000      | Industrial e Mercantil .....                  | 11 000-Jan. 89 | 200           | 273 000   | 268 000—270 000    |
| —              | —               | —            | Internacional .....                           | 11 000-Jan. 89 | 200           | 107 000   | 107 000—108 000    |
| 1,230,000      | 665,000         | £35,000      | do 2 series .....                             | 8 ——— Oct. 88  | £10           | —         | —                  |
| —              | —               | —            | London & Brazilian, Limited .....             | 8 ——— Oct. 88  | £10           | —         | —                  |
| 1,000,000      | 1,000,000       | 1,270        | Mercantil dos Varejistas .....                | 2 100-Jan. 89  | 100           | 145 000   | 145 000—160 000    |
| 4,000,000      | 2,000,000       | 158,690      | Previd .....                                  | 2 050-Jan. 89  | 50            | 50 000    | —                  |
| 10,000,000     | 10,000,000      | 2,650,500    | Rural e Hypothecario .....                    | 10 000-Jan. 89 | 240           | 288 000   | — 290 000          |
| 4,000,000      | 1,192,120       | 75,125       | Uniao de Creditos .....                       | 1 000-Mat. 89  | 60            | 62 000    | 62 000—            |
| PROVINCIAL     |                 |              |   |                |               |           |                    |
| 3,000,000\$    | 1,000,000       | 9,038\$      | Commercial, S. Paulo .....                    | 3 000-Jan. 89  | 100           | 75 000    | —                  |
| 5,100,000      | 2,100,000       | 166,848      | Credito Real do .....                         | 3 000-Jan. 89  | 50            | 61 000    | —                  |
| 1,000,000      | 825,720         | 15,000       | do 2 series de .....                          | 6 000-Jan. 89  | 50            | 18 300    | — 12 000           |
| 1,000,000      | 1,000,000       | 500,000      | Lavoura .....                                 | 2 050-Jan. 89  | 30            | —         | —                  |
| 1,000,000      | 796,310         | 2,258        | Mercantil, Santos .....                       | 10 000-Jan. 89 | 240           | 214 000   | —                  |
| 2,000,000      | 776,590         | 6,298        | Poupanca, S. Paulo .....                      | 1 000-Jan. 89  | 30            | 31 000    | —                  |
| —              | —               | —            | Tentacion, Alamos .....                       | 6 200-Jan. 89  | 140           | 148 000   | —                  |

## RAILWAYS

| Capital    | Capital paid up | Reserve fund | Companies                     | Dividend paid    | Nominal value | Last sale | Closing quotation |
|------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 12,000,000 | 1,813,000       | —            | Ibáñeta and Mino.....         | —                | 208           | —         | —                 |
| 800,000    | 500,000         | 18,000       | Raón de Aramunt.....          | —                | —             | —         | —                 |
| 10,000,000 | 4,000,000       | 1,650        | Campos and Compañía.....      | 2½ % Sept. 88    | 130 1/2       | —         | —                 |
| 1,600,000  | 1,600,000       | 17,856       | Fuñit Santo y Cerveza.....    | 5.000 Jan. 88    | 201           | —         | —                 |
| 1,500,000  | 1,500,000       | —            | Jaiz de Fera and Fina.....    | 3 1/2 % Jan. 88  | 201           | 175 000   | —                 |
| 57,000,000 | 13,600,000      | 415,437      | Leopoldina.....               | 13 1/2 % Jan. 88 | 122 1/2       | 107       | —                 |
| —          | —               | —            | do "subsidiaries.....         | 27 1/2 % Jan. 88 | 160           | —         | 185 000—145 000   |
| 12,000,000 | 12,000,000      | 101,943      | Alcalá and Campos.....        | 5 1/2 % Jan. 88  | 201           | 140       | 23 500—24 000     |
| 200,000    | —               | —            | Marcel.....                   | —                | 203 1/2       | 58        | 90 500—91 000     |
| 4,070,000  | 2,130,000       | 40,107       | Oeste de Misiones.....        | 6 1/2 % Aug. 88  | 201           | —         | —                 |
| —          | —               | —            | do "subsidiaries.....         | —                | 201           | —         | —                 |
| 10,000,000 | 1,477,400       | 474          | S. Isabel del Rio Prieto..... | 7 1/2 % May 84   | 201           | 188 000   | —                 |
| 10,665,000 | 10,665,000      | —            | S. Paulo and Rio.....         | 7 1/2 % Jan. 89  | 201           | 201 000   | —                 |
| —          | —               | —            | do "subsidiaries.....         | —                | 201           | 185 000   | —                 |
| 10,000,000 | 1,000,000       | —            | Saguray.....                  | —                | 2181          | —         | 25 000            |
| 35,000,000 | 19,000,000      | —            | Sorobambá.....                | —                | 210           | 300 000   | —                 |
| —          | —               | —            | do "subsidiaries.....         | —                | 210           | —         | 70 000            |
| 1,600,000  | 1,000,000       | 38,815       | Unión Valenciana.....         | 6½ % Feb. 84     | 200           | 80 100    | —                 |

## TRAMWAYS

| <i>Capital</i> | <i>Capital paid up</i> | <i>Reserve fund</i> | <i>Companies</i>          | <i>Dividend paid</i> | <i>Nonpaid share</i> | <i>Last year</i> | <i>Closing quotations</i> |
|----------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| 5,400,000\$    | 5,400,000\$            | 107,600\$           | Carrie Uranium .....      | 6500—Jan. 89         | 200\$                | 250,000          | 250 3/4—100—35 1/2        |
| 10,000,000\$   | 10,000,000\$           |                     | Julian Estates .....      | 3 500—Jan. 89        | 200                  | 179 000          |                           |
| 10,000,000\$   | 10,000,000\$           |                     | Argonides, and tung ..... | 5 000—Jan. 89        | 200                  | 179 000          |                           |
| 500,000        | 500,000                | 80,000              | Niterbury .....           | 5 000—Jan. 89        | 200                  | 248 000          |                           |
| 1,000,000      | 1,000,000              | 84,181              | Ammonia .....             | 4 000—Jan. 89        | 200                  | 150 000          |                           |
| 4,000,000      | 4,000,000              | 440,000             | Christine .....           | 15 000—Jan. 89       | 200                  | 150 000          |                           |
| 2,500,000      | 2,500,000              | 24,902              | Perrin Island .....       | 4 000—Jan. 89        | 200                  | 215 000          | 205 1/4—100—              |

## SHIPPING

| Capital     | Capital paid up | Reserve fund | Companies                  | Dividend paid  | Nominal value | Last sale | Closing quotation |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|-------------------|
| £655,000    | £655,000        | £60,775      | Amazônia Steam Navigation  | 6 p/d—Jan. 83  | £12,10 1/2    | —         | —                 |
| 500,000,000 | 500,000,000     | 84,435 1/2   | Braziliana de Navegação... | 14 000—Jan. 83 | 100 000       | 310 000   | —                 |
| 4,000,000   | 4,000,000       | —            | Companhia de Navegação...  | 10 000—Jan. 83 | 200           | 350 000   | —                 |
| 500,000     | —               | 64,183       | Parati...                  | 4 000—July 83  | 200           | 100 000   | —                 |
| 773,400     | 773,400         | —            | S. João do Itaém e Campos. | 12 000—Feb. 83 | 200           | —         | —                 |

## MILLS.

| Capital     | Capital paid up | Reserve fund | Companies                      | Dividend paid  | Nominal value | Last sale | Closing quotation |
|-------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 2,400,000\$ | 2,400,000       | 35,012\$     | Alliporta .....                | Jan. 89        | —             |           |                   |
| 3,000,000   | 3,000,000       | 26,377       | Brazil Industrial .....        | 5 000-Jan. 89  | 200           | 165-000   | —185\$00          |
| 1,000,000   | 1,000,000       | 27,221       | Unifon .....                   | 12 000-Jan. 89 | 200           | 235 000   |                   |
| 600,000     | 600,000         |              | Compania Industrial .....      | 12 000-Jan. 89 | 200           | 230 000   |                   |
| 400,000     | 400,000         | 3,418        | Pia Grande .....               | 12 000-Jan. 89 | 200           | 220 000   |                   |
| 2,000,000   | 2,000,000       | 9,157        | Petroplum .....                | 8 000-AUG. 88  | 200           | 900 000   | —200 000          |
| 3,000,000   | 600,000         |              | Progresso Ind. do Brazil ..... |                | 40            |           |                   |
| 200,000     | 1,000,000       | 69,499       | Rink .....                     | 14 000-July 88 | 200           | 220 000   |                   |
| 200,000     | 200,000         |              | S. Christoval .....            | 9 000-Jan. 89  | 200           |           |                   |
| 550,000     | 550,000         |              | S. João .....                  |                | 200           | 200 000   |                   |
| 450,000     | 450,000         |              | S. Lázaro .....                | 7 500-Jan. 89  | 200           | 210 000   |                   |
| 600,000     | 600,000         | 24,387       | S. Pedro de Alcântara .....    |                | 200           | 220 000   |                   |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

| Capital    | Capital paid up | Reserve fund | Companies                    | Dividend paid  | Nonvoting value | Last sale | Closing quotation   |
|------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|---------------------|
| 3,000,000  | 3,000,000       |              | Asociación Commercial...     | 8 1/2 Jan. 84  | 500             | 120 1/2   |                     |
| 700,800    | 700,800         | 48,814 1/2   | Carrizosa Financiera...      | 10 1/2 Jan. 84 | 200             | 195       | 000                 |
| 1,500,000  | 300,000         |              | Comercio e Lavoura...        | 3 000-Jan 89   | 40              |           |                     |
| 10,000,000 | 4,000,000       |              | Dicas D. Pedro II.....       | 3 000-Jan 88   | 200             | 100 000   |                     |
| 200,000    | 200,000         |              | Elevado e Fidei de Chumbe    |                |                 |           | 180 3/4-192 1/2-200 |
| 372,800    | 322,800         |              | Gloia Market                 | 1 500-Feb. 80  | 200             | 31 100    |                     |
| 7,000,000  | 1,000,000       |              | Ind. L. e Vigencia de Maeshe |                | 200             |           |                     |
| 1,000,000  | 1,000,000       |              | Industrial de Ocos...        | 4 000-Feb. 80  | 200             |           |                     |
| 220,000    | 220,000         | 200,000      | Industrial Fin. (Kiosque)    | 9 000-Jan. 80  | 200             |           |                     |
| 2,500,000  | 2,500,000       |              | Lavoura, Ind. e Celul...     |                | 200             |           |                     |
| 4,000,000  | 500,000         |              | Melhoramentos U. de Nict...  |                | 200             |           |                     |
| 100,000    | 50,000          |              | Nova Industria...            |                | 200             |           |                     |
| 7,500,000  | 7,500,000       | 130,000      | Pastori, Agric. e Industrial | 3 000-Aug. 85  | 100             | 50 000    |                     |
| 1,000,000  | 100,000         |              | Petroli Mineira.....         |                | 90              |           |                     |
| 475,000    | 475,000         |              | Refinaria de Cel...          |                | 200             |           |                     |
| 1,000,000  | 1,000,000       | 30,000       | Servicos Maritimos.....      | 4 000-Jan 80   | 200             | 170 000   |                     |
| 2,000,000  | 1,910,000       | 6,310        | União Telephona.....         | 5 000-May 80   | 200             |           |                     |

## Insurance.

## BRITISH &amp; FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wm. A. Gordon,

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Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

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Telephone No. 193.

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Established 1797

Losses paid..... £5,500,000

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Capital..... £400,000

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Established 1782

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

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## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Capital..... £2,000,000

Accumulated Funds..... £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore &amp; Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelária

## THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund..... £450,000

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Phipps Brothers &amp; Co.

Rua do Visconde de Inhamã, No. 6.

## Shipping.

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OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS

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UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1865

Loading Berth; Covered Pier No. 17, East River For Freight and General information apply to

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## Steamships.

## ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contract with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

## TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1889

| Date    | Steamer   | Destination   |
|---------|-----------|---|
| Feb. 12 | Elbe..... | Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Maceio, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo. |
| " 21    | Neva..... | Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.  |

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate Tuesday.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to

F. W. May, Supt. Maritime.

Rua do Visconde de Inhamã, No. 16,

Solimão.

Phipps Brothers &amp; Co. Agents.

## UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

ADVANCE Captain Griffiths..... 16 Mar.  
FINANCE " Baker..... 6 Apr.

The fine packet

## ALLIANÇA,

Captain BEERS

on return from Santos, will sail 23rd February at 10 A.M. for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHÃO,

[entering the two last named ports]

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Passage Rates

|                   | Cabin | Steerage |
|-------------------|-------|----------|
| To Liverpool..... | \$220 | — gold   |
| New York.....     | \$148 | \$75 "   |
| " & back.....     | \$275 | — "      |

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Wilson, Sons &amp; Co., Limited; Agents

No. 2 Praça das Marinhãs

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck.

No. 6, Praça da Commercio

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO IN FEBRUARY.

To New York:

Sirs..... Feb. 16th

(Extra steamers as cargo may offer)

For Antwerp

calling at Southampton (for London)

Galileo (Belgian Mail steamer)..... Feb. 15th

Hevelius..... " 29th

For London:

Tycho Brahe..... Feb. 15th

For New Orleans:

Vandyck..... Feb. 26th

For Southern coast Ports:

Cavour..... Every

Chatham..... Wednesday

Canning.....

Cabral.....

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.

For cargo apply to

Wm. R. McNiven,

73 Rua 1 de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

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## ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES IN BRAZIL:

Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

BRANCHES IN THE RIVER PLATE:

Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000  
Reserve Fund..... £ 140,000

Draws on

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and transacts every description of Banking business.

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HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DOSUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, AND NEW YORK.

Capital..... £ 1,250,000  
Capital paid up..... £ 625,000  
Reserve fund..... £ 325,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE &amp; Co., LONDON,

Messrs. MAILLET FRÈRES &amp; Co., PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER &amp; Co., HAMBURG,

## BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital..... 20,000,000 \$000

THIS BANK DRAWS ON ITS

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Barcelona  
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With the beginning of its 16th volume (January, 1889) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. THE NEWS will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question fairly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

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